

Chapter 11

VERSES	YEARS	KINGS	BATTLES	OTHER EVENTS	COMMENTS
11:1-2	± 536-330	Persians. Only 4 are benchmarked	ends w/ Gaugamela Darius III	Rise of Alexander	
11:3	330-323	Alexander	whole period	Generals, marriage Economy gold	inter nationalism + Super race COMBO OF GREEK + Persian Fedd Alexander.
11:4	323-301	4 generals + Antigonus ends w/ Ptol + Sel	ends w/ Battle of Ipsos	conspiracies & changing sides, outcome of the original 11+ genls.	ends w/ Ptol I + Sel I, but Soranus ^{son of Ptol II} murders Sel I (maybe ^{son of I} in 281. maybe Keravnos),
11:5 4 becomes 2, 1 KOS	301-250	Ptol I + Sel I, Ptol II + Ant I Soter, " II Oeos	1st + 2nd Syrian Wars end via marriage	Finishing off of the remaining generals or opposition	Ptolemy II's daughter Berenice given to Antiochus II Oeos to insure peace in 250 BC. This causes 3rd Syrian war
11:6 KOS + KON but to marriage	250-246	Ptol II, III (Euygyptys), Antioch II, Sel II (of laodice)	3rd Syrian War aka Laodicean War	Ptol II = Philadelphos Antioch II dies Sel II takes his place	Ptolemy III Euygyptys is Brother to the Berenice given to Antiochus II Oeos, so when Laodice destroys them, Ptol III invades & wins as far as Antioch. Then goes home
11:7 which backfires	246-241		BATTLE OF ANTIOCH	Ptol III Euygyptys wins	
11:8-9	241-± 218	Ptol III victory returns home. Sel III dies Antioch III replaces	Doesn't follow up the victory. has his army stands down, after Raphia Antioch	Sel II consolidates Many FRINGE TERRITORIES Lost Rise of Arsaces + Parthia.	Translations joint make it clear that v. 9 references KOS Ptol III Seleucus III starts the Raphia campaign but dies in Phoenicia due to his generals' jealousy.
11:10	241-± 218	Ptol III, dies Ptol IV replaces.	Ends w/ BATTLE OF RAPHAIA, 217 + finally A III + Ptol IV	Ptol IV wins, marries his sister, tours Israel for 1 year & returns w/ booty. He used Egyptian but didn't follow up on their morale. So they revolt	Antiochus III uses the time to follow up on his older brothers. [Sel III] gains, to retake territory. Lots of wars in A. minor + Fringe means his troops are well-trained. But the small force in Palestine sent by Ptol IV to harass + buy time, delayed A III's attack so he had to win for Ptol IV to train & then win at Raphia. TRANSLATIONS screw up who wins.
11:11	217	Ant III replaces Sel III nearly the same time as Ptol IV.	↓ He doesn't follow up his victory, either. So		
11:12	217 aftermath to ± 205	Egyptian revolt SPLITS Kingdom			
11:13	205-199	Ptol IV dies 203 BC Ant. III Ptol V replaces	5th Syrian War ends w/ BATTLE OF PANIUM/PANIAS IN GAZA (GEZA) A III wins, 199 BC	A III's win results in him going to Thrace, which had been part of Ptol's empire. This puts A III into conflict w/ SPQR. Meanwhile he had pactd w/ Phillip V of Macdon to split Ptolemaic empire	Very complex history here begins, through v. 20. Here in v. 13, the period references A III's winning back the territory lost in the fringe and in Asia Minor. So as a consequence his army is well trained and he has a lot of money. Flipside, the Dionysus cult to unify Egypt, promulgated by Ptol III, backfires. Revolt ensues + Egyptian civil war splits the country.
11:14	205-199	Ant III Ptol V replaces Jewish Betrayal	Still on lead-up to Panium. Here, Focus on A III winning over the Jews	Hellenism Jews as allies in Buffer State	The Jews betray, Ptol III then thought they'd win their independence by so doing.
11:15	199 BC	Ant III Ptol V replaces	BATTLE OF PANIUM/PANIAS, proper	NICE TO JEWS	"his chosen people" = Jews are conquered, rather than freed as they wanted.
11:16	199-192	Ant III Ptol V replaces Phillip V Macdon SPQR	Various wipe up in Thrace, Asia Minor	NICE TO JEWS (and they don't catch on, the meanwhile, to how they are being USED.)	Big factor here was the fact of Egyptian armies tried to relieve Scopus at Sidon, where he had been driven (fricked by A III retreating). The Jewish help here was vital. All four armies + their generals had problems due to lack of training + leaders, as well.

* 1st Syrian War = A.I. 2nd Syrian War = A.II.

Annex II Map, cont



VERSE(S)	YEARS	KINGS	BATTLES	OTHER EVENTS	COMMENTS
17	199-192, cont. BC	Ant III Ptol IV Philip V	Various around Asia Minor etc to consolidate	Ant III marries off his daughter Cleopatra to Ptol IV	Ant III thinks his daughter will be loyal to him in the anti-Egyptian fight w/ SPQR. Big mistake - she falls in love w/ him instead, so Egypt stays neutral. This kills SPQR eventually, A's chance of winning.
18	189-188 BC	Ant III Ptol IV Philip V	SPQR wins, 186. BATTLE OF MAGNESIA . Thermopylae II. Treaty of Apamea against A III crushing terms	Philip V sides w/ SPQR. So does Ptol IV, abetted by Cleopatra & Ptolemaios. SPQR thus controls Asia Minor.	Treaty of Apamea bankrupts Seleucids.
19	188+	Ant III Dies	so he now robs temples ("factress" in KJV?)	The robbing gets him killed by one of his own men, Elameus	
20	188+ war damages TAXES	Sel IV Philo Ptol IV Demetrius Ant IV Heliodorus	Heliodorus kills Sel IV & puts his son on the throne. The baby is also named Antiochus. Heliodorus uses the baby to grab power	Temple in Jeru robbed to pay taxes The one who will be Ant III is a younger brother of Sel IV & Demet.	Demetrius has been a hostage in Rome since the Battle of Magnesia & is the rightful heir, as the eldest son of A III.
21-22	175 BC	Ant IV Demetrius Heliodorus Ptol VI Philometor Psychon	The baby is murdered by Ant IV when he invades Syria to oust & kill Heliodorus, alleging to avenge the baby, though he himself murdered the baby.	Trickery used to capture Pelusium, & trickery used to pretend to protect the baby, then Ptol VII in order to keep SPQR at bay & play Psychon & Ptol VII against each other, so Egypt splits N/S	Ant IV had been a hoplite general in Athens. He gets ally, Eumenes of Pergamon's Army to do it. The trickery backfires. The two brothers, Ptol VII & Psychon, unite
22	173 BC 169	"prince of the covenant" is Ptol VI	BATTLE OF PELESIUM Pelusium, A IV wins against Ptolemy VI & takes him hostage, pretends to champion him.	League w/ Rhodes (which represents SPQR navy) in 169 BC. This tricks SPQR for awhile. verse 29-30 cover it.	*aka Ptolemy VIII Eupator. Some call him Ptolemy VIII Psychon, or VIII Eupator.
23	173 168 169	Ant IV Demetrius Ptol VI Ptol VII (Alexandria)	Trickery continues, this time to foment civil war between the Brothers. Alleging to help VI, A III comes up 168 BC w/ an army, small & well-trained.	League w/ Rhodes (which represents SPQR navy) in 169 BC. This tricks SPQR for awhile. verse 29-30 cover it.	wiki says A IV alleged that Cleopatra was given Colchis Syria and Idumaea, so when she is murdered after Ptolemy's death, he's avenging & claiming back the Idumaea.
24-25	168 169	Ant IV Demetrius Ptol VI Ptol VII SPQR	Sixth Syrian war Begins w/ diplomatic maneuvers. So the Jews are involved here, too, supporting A IV OR Ptol VII. Battle of Eleusis (near Alexandria) against Ptol VII.	So the plunder is shared out to buy friends. This causes the 2 Ptolemies to unite. So then A IV switches back to war again (verse 29), at Eleusis. He wins. But then SPQR enters the picture, because the 2 brothers appealed to Rome, their "forecast devices".	Popilius Linus, an old roommate of A IV, is sent by SPQR & arrives just before A IV is about to take control & warns him that if he takes over, he will be at war with SPQR, hence verse 29-30 cover it. called "the Day of Eleusis" in history.

Ant V looks like v. 22 instead refers to A III, using Eumenes' army to take over.

173 BC 169
1st Invasion to Egypt, BATTLE OF PELESIUM

173 BC 169
2nd invasion to Egypt, S diplo maneuvers. He takes Memphis en route to Alexandria to avoid marshes.

168 169
(Sixth Syrian war is dated 170-168 in wiki)

The Ptolemaic "forecast devices" was also an appeal to the Jews.

the Jews split into 2 camps

Siege of Alexandria & then withdrawal.

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Daniel II Map, cont.

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26-27	169 BC	Ant IV Demetrius Ptol VI Ptol VII SPQR Israel	The 2 Ptolemies do the plotting (v. 25) v. 26 "both these King's hearts" are theirs. plotting against each other after they win against A IV the "slain" are A IV's troops on their way back to Syria via Palestine.	A IV is forced to retreat & the Quartermaster cuts off his food train. So he's harassed all the way back & he too inflicts losses on the Jews who are on Ptol side. But it seems like the Ptolemies don't care much for their Jewish allies.	Translations make v. 26 look like the Ptolemies are victims, but instead they are the plotters. "they that feed" are Egyptian quartermasters for A IV's army, Thome said. But it rather looks like the food reference is to the siege of Alexandria by A IV.
28	168 to 168	Ant IV Demetrius Ptol VI Ptol VII SPQR ISRAEL	Retreat, but plundering & diplomatic maneuvering "great riches" taken from Egypt.	A IV becomes anti-semitic "his heart shall be against the Holy Covenant" HE PLUNDERS THE TEMPLE.	Decides to promote Hellenism to secure Palestine. Thome concluded that A IV came to reject the Gospel July this time. A IV IS FRUSTRATED
29-30 2ND Attack on Alexandria ending at Eleusis	168 to 167 This is where P. Lineas actually comes in.	Ant IV Demetrius Ptol VI Ptol VII SPQR Israel	A IV returns to Palestine, Again. "Chittim" - the entry of Popilius Lineas? May be this is a Parenthetical verse explaining W 24-25? Collusion w/ Menelaus, high Priest to take over, siding w/ A IV	Here in v. 30 It's not clear whether v. 29 is Retrospective to set up what happens upon his 3rd return time through Palestine. Statue of Zeus Olympius, to change Temple to Hellenic cult.	BACK DROP is that 2nd time (vv 26-28), he stationed Apollonius in Jeru near the Temple. The Jews attacked Apollonius & at that point A IV returns, commanding Apollonius to kill those worshipping on the Sabbath. Every Sabbath. Menelaus helps kill them (worshipping Jews). Thousands upon thousands die. Jews were sacrificed in Holy of Holies. 25 Dec 167 BC.
31			"intelligence" = in KJV of v. 30 + "forsake the Covenant") "arms on his part" references Apollonius' garrison engaged in each Sabbath slaughtering. "pollute Sanctuary" by murdering worshippers & by sacrificing pigs & by setting up "the abomination"		

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<p>32-33 (verse 32 is a parenthesis)</p>	167	<p>Ant IV Israel</p> <p>Dissenting Mathanias Hashman</p>	<p>WAR w/ MACCABEES BEGINS</p> <p>Collusion vs "they that do know their God"</p> <p>Guerrilla war between Ant IV's garrison, eventually all the way up to Antioch.</p>	<p>Mojine altercation gives rise to the Hashmons. (Levites)</p> <p>Maccabees = Hammer</p> <p>Importance of BD to motivate fighting for freedom.</p>	<p>Challenged to offer a pig sacrifice in Mojine, Mathanias murders the Jew who caved into that + at the same time his sons kill the troops of Appolonius sent there to make the challenge.</p>
<p>33-34</p>	<p>167-164</p> <p>"help" in v. 34</p>	<p>Ant IV dies Israel</p> <p>Parthia 165 SPAR 160</p> <p>Rise of the Herodians</p> <p>Demetrius Lysias regent for Ant IV Eupator, who's still an infant, negot's treaty</p> <p>J. Maccabees</p> <p>TRIB DOUBLE ENTENDRE "end"</p> <p>Demetrius' son is ruler, 161 et seq so Ant IV must have died.</p>	<p>Maccabean Wars to Treaty of 164 BC</p> <p>Ant IV dies by mental illness, ends in convulsions</p> <p>"they shall fall" refs the bad Treaty of 164</p> <p>Basically, the battles from 161-142 BC which finally ended the Seleucids.</p> <p>Beth-Shur Beth-Horen Etassa</p>	<p>Hit-and-run tactics of Judas Maccabees on outposts lures troops out so main base is too depleted - so then he attacks main base + thus supplies his own growing army.</p> <p>"flame" - roasted alive Jewish prisoners</p> <p>Arab harassment the whole time. Jonathan mac. handled that.</p>	<p>VERY BAD TREATY in 164. But Chanukah is born of it, 25 Dec 164 BC.</p> <p>"days" in 11:33 has no qualifiers in Hebrew + is anarthrous in both LXX texts, just hangs there at the end. Is that a grammatical way to point back to Daniel 8:14 2300 days?</p> <p>The Demetrius who was hostage since Battle of Magnesia has a son who picked up the rulership. This son continues the battle until the Jews finally won their freedom circa 142.</p>
<p>35</p> <p>verse 36 ff begins TRIB ACCOUNTING</p>	<p>AFTERMATH, 164 - end Seleucids, + DOUBLE-entendre "end" of Jewish Age</p>				